

**Applicant:** Valentino Campagnolo  
**Application No.:** 10/663,458

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

This Amendment amends claims 1, 11, 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, and 28 and cancels claims 8-10 and 19. Claims 1-7, 11-18, and 20-28 are pending. No new matter is added in this amendment.

**Objections to the Specification**

The Action objected to the use of "said" in the Detailed Description. Several instances of "said" are amended herein to read "the," although "said" is a common and non-legal word often used in place of "the." Nevertheless, the enclosed Substitute Specification replaces "said" with "the" throughout.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102, 103**

The Action rejected all of the claims as obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,480,386 to Campagnolo (the present inventor) in view of combinations of U.S. Pat. No. 5,025,563 to Rennerfelt, DE 19848052, and U.S. Pat. No. 3,787,690. None of these references show what is now claimed.

Campagnolo and DE 19848052 have been previously discussed; the Action cited Rennerfelt as showing an absolute transducer and Neff as showing an output signal from a transducer that disables a motor. Rennerfelt does not teach or suggest the field of cycling, or cycling components, and thus, its combination with

Campagnolo is improper. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (references that do not “fairly suggest” combination cannot be properly combined). The Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of any reference combination based on Rennerfelt.

The above Amendment to the claims amends all of the independent claims to overcome these references. Each of the amended claims, or groups of claims, will be discussed separately.

#### **Claims 1-7**

None of the references show or teach what is now claimed in claims 1-7, namely that the transducer comprises “two electric tracks and a contact with at least one point engaged in sliding contact respectively with the two tracks, wherein the two tracks are electrically connected and the contact is used to close a circuit between the two tracks, and variation in the position of the contact gives rise to a variation in electrical resistance and produces a corresponding signal indicating the absolute position of the second body.”

Contrary to the Action’s assertion, Campagnolo does not teach “a transducer for detecting the position of the second body with respect to the first body.” Action Page 3. Campagnolo Fig. 3, column 3 lines 33 to 36, and column 4 lines 26 to 32 describe an encoder 32 enclosed in casing 28; thus, the encoder 32 is part of the electric actuator and detects the angular position of the screw 30 (the driven shaft) with respect to the motor’s drive shaft (not numbered).

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Rennerfelt discloses an absolute transducer that measures the angular position of a driven shaft 4 with respect to a drive shaft 3. Rennerfelt requires that the two shafts be eccentric to one another by a quantity "f." To measure the difference in angular position between the shafts, Rennerfelt measures the total number of complete turns plus the remaining angle. Therefore, Rennerfelt discloses an absolute transducer to measure the angular position of a driven shaft with respect to a drive shaft.

On the contrary, in the claimed gearshift, the absolute transducer is independent from the electric actuator and it is connected between the fixed first body 16 ("attached to a bicycle frame") and the second movable body 17 ("displaced with respect to the first body") of the derailleur. The independent absolute transducer allows for a simpler construction than is taught in Campagnolo and Rennerfelt. It allows for measuring an angle or a distance by means of a rotating or a sliding potentiometer.

Further, the claimed invention does not introduce any eccentricity, or misalignment or other complexity into the electric actuator, as Campagnolo and Rennerfelt require, which keeps the invention simple.

The combination of Campagnolo and Rennerfelt does not teach or suggest what is claimed. The Rennerfelt reference does not show or teach the two tracks or

the contact between them. Rennerfelt has nothing to do with the claimed tracks and contact, and the other references of record do not cure Rennerfelt's defect.

**Claims 11-14, 25, and 26**

None of the references show or teach what is now claimed in claims 11-14, 25, and 26 namely that "the absolute transducer compris[es] two circular electric tracks; a contact coaxial with the tracks, with at least one point engaged in sliding contact respectively with the two tracks, wherein the two tracks are electrically connected and the contact is used to close a circuit between the two tracks, and any variation in the position of the contact gives rise to a variation in electrical resistance and produces a corresponding signal indicating the absolute position of the second body."<sup>1</sup> Similar to the argument with respect to claims 1-7, none of the references show or teach the claimed tracks and contact.

**Claims 17, 18, and 20**

None of the references teach or suggest what is now claimed in claims 17, 18, and 20. In claim 20, the first and second bodies rotate about a common axis shared by the absolute transducer. Rennerfelt's transducers, by contrast, are eccentrically offset from one another. Rennerfelt Col. 4, lines 38-44. This difference between the

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<sup>1</sup> Claims 25 and 26 use different language, but the arguments for patentability are similar to that of claim 11.

absolute transducers as now claimed, renders claims 17, 18, and 20 patentable over the prior art.

**Claims 21-24, 27, and 28**

None of the references teach or suggest what is now claimed in claims 21-24, namely a “transducer [that] comprises two electric tracks extending face-to-face, and a sliding rod with a piston that acts as a movable contact designed to close a circuit between the two tracks, wherein the electrical resistance through the circuit changes based on a position of the sliding rod that corresponds to the position of the second body relative to the first body.”<sup>2</sup> None of the references show the electric tracks extending face to face, with the piston operating as claimed. This amendment is not new matter, as this embodiment is shown in application Figures 8 and 9 and described in Paragraph [0048].

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<sup>2</sup> While different, the language in claims 23, 24, 27, and 28 is similar.

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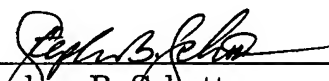
**Conclusion**

For the above reasons provided above, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims are respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes that a personal or telephonic interview would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at 215-568-6400.

Respectfully submitted,

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[0001] GEAR SHIFT DEVICE FOR BICYCLES

[0002] CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0003] This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/716,236 filed November 21, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,623,389, which in turn claims priority from Italian Patent Application No. T099A001023, filed November 23, 1999. U.S. Patent No. 6,623,389 is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth.

[0004] BACKGROUND

[0005] The present invention refers to a gear shift device for bicycles having at least one derailleur, a first body destined to be attached to a bicycle frame and a second body that can be displaced with respect to the first body to cause the selective engagement of a bicycle chain on a number of sprockets, to achieve the various gears of the device, the device comprising:

[0006] an electric actuator to drive the displacement of the second body of the derailleur,

[0007] electronic control means for controlling ~~said the~~ electric actuator,

[0008] manually-operated activating means, connected to ~~said the~~ electronic control means, to cause activation of ~~said the~~ electric actuator in order to select the required gear,

[0009] means for detecting the position of ~~said the~~ second body of the derailleur and for indicating ~~said the~~ position to ~~said the~~ control means, so as to permit the automatic disabling of the electric actuator once the required position has been reached,

[0010] in which ~~said the~~ electric actuator is directly associated with ~~said the~~ derailleur.

[0011] A gear shift device of the kind outlined above is described and illustrated

in US-A-5 480 356, a patent held by the same applicant.

[0012] Figure 1 of the attached drawings illustrates a racing bicycle, indicated as a whole by reference number 1, comprising a frame 2 constructed, in a well-known manner, of tubular elements comprising stays 3 for supporting the rear wheel 4. Reference number 5 indicates a fork for supporting a front wheel 6, associated with a handlebar 70, which is also made with a tubular structure.

[0013] In its lower part, the frame 2 carries a crankset 7 of substantially conventional type for driving the rear wheel 4 by means of a gear shift device made according to the present invention, indicated globally by the number 8.

[0014] The gear shift device 8 essentially includes a rear assembly 9 and a front assembly 10 comprised, in a well-known manner, of a number of sprockets 11 of various diameters, co-axial with the axle A of the rear wheel 4, and a number of crown wheels 12, also of various diameters, co-axial with the axle B of the bicycle's crankset 7.

[0015] The sprockets 11 and the crown wheels 12 can be engaged selectively by a chain transmission forming a closed ring 13 to achieve the different gear ratios available by means of the gear shift device 8, by activating a rear derailleur 14 forming part of the rear assembly 9 and a front derailleur 15 belonging to the front assembly 10.

[0016] Figure 2 in the enclosed drawings illustrates the rear derailleur 14 made according to the solution proposed in US-A-5 480 356. The rear derailleur 14 includes a first body 16 that is designed to be attached to the bicycle frame and a second body 17 connected to the first body 16 by means of a parallelogram linkage comprising two arms 18 and 19, the ends of which are articulated at 20, 21 and 22, 23 to the two bodies 16 and 17. The second body 17 includes, in a well-known manner, a rocker arm 24 that carries the chain transmission wheels 25 and 26.

[0017] Reference number 27 indicates an electric actuator, in the form of an electric motor combined with a reduction gear 29, that is directly incorporated in the



derailleur 14 to drive the displacement of the second body 17, and consequently also of the rocker arm 24, through the various engagement positions of the chain 3 with the sprockets 11.

[0018] Figure 3 in the enclosed drawings illustrates the motor and reduction gear assembly 27 forming the object of the device described in US-A-5 480 356. In the Figure, the body of the motor and reduction gear assembly 27, indicated as 28, is shown on a larger scale and in cross-section. The body 28 contains not only the motor 35, but also an epicycloid reduction gear 29 connected to the shaft coming from the electric motor 35. The epicycloid reduction gear 29 drives the rotation of a screw 30. As shown in Figure 2, the body 28 of the motor and reduction gear assembly is attached with an articulated coupling to the body 16 of the derailleur around an axis 22, while the screw 30 engages a nut screw 31, the body of which is mounted in an articulated manner around an axis 21 on the body 17 of the derailleur. As a result, the motor and gear reduction assembly lies along a diagonal of the parallelogram linkage and the turning of the motor causes a corresponding rotation of the screw 30 by the epicycloid gearing 29, so that the nut screw 31 moves along the screw, leading to an elongation or shortening of the distance between the axes 21 and 22 of the parallelogram linkage.

[0019] As illustrated in Figure 3, the body 28 of the motor and reduction gear assembly also contains a device 32 comprising an encoder, including an optical or magnetic sensor that co-operates in a well-known manner with a disc 34 carried by the screw 30.

[0020] The electric power to the motor and reduction gear assembly 27 is provided by means of a battery 37 (Figure 1) conveniently housed in one of the tubes of the bicycle frame 2 or, alternatively, in one side of the handlebar 70, or inside the container of a microprocessor control unit 40 (only partially visible in Figure 1) that may be attached, for instance, to the bicycle frame in the area of the crankset and is used to control the electric motor 35 on the basis of signals originating from two manually-operated control levers 43 and 44 (which could also be replaced by two

buttons) associated, in a well-known manner, with a brake lever 41 (Figure 1). The microprocessor unit 40 is also connected to the encoder 32, which detects the angular position of the screw 30, and consequently of the rear derailleur, so as to stop the electric motor when a required transmission gear has been reached, the gear being selected by manually operating the levers 43 and 44 (which are operated to shift the chain into higher or lower gears, respectively). The connections between the aforementioned electric components are made, in the case of the above-mentioned well-known solution, by means of wires (not shown in the drawings) conveniently positioned inside the tubes of the bicycle frame 2.

[0021] The above-mentioned earlier document describes the opportunity to use an encoder of any kind to provide the means for detecting the position of the second body of the derailleur. In the course of experience gained in the past by the applicant, an incremental encoder was used. With this type of transducer, however, any interruption in the electric power supply to the encoder made it necessary to provide for a procedure for re-calibrating the encoder by making the derailleur move to the position taken as the zero reference by the encoder. It is also important to bear in mind that there is an increasingly-felt need to increase the autonomy of the bicycle with battery-powered systems and therefore to reduce the consumption of electrical energy. For this purpose, control systems can be used that enable energy to be delivered only for the amount of time it takes to satisfy the requirement, after which the system returns to a low-consumption regime. It is also true that, even using an incremental transducer, strategies can be adopted to keep the position value detected memorized at logic level in the control unit. However, this solution may not be sufficient to guarantee the reliability of the transducer, because while it is not being powered the position of the second body of the derailleur may undergo small variations due to the vibrations to which the bicycle is liable while in motion.

[0022]

#### SUMMARY

[0023] The purpose of the present invention is to achieve a gear shift device of the type outlined at the beginning of this description, in which the means for detecting the position of the movable body of the gear gives a reliable and accurate indication of ~~said the~~ position, even in the event of an interruption in the power supply, for instance.

[0024] With a view to achieving ~~said the~~ purpose, the object of the invention is a gear shift device having all the characteristics illustrated at the beginning of this description and characterized, moreover, in that the detection means are comprised of an absolute electric transducer associated with ~~said the~~ derailleur and designed to produce an electric signal indicating the absolute position of ~~said the~~ second body of the derailleur.

[0025] Thanks to ~~said the~~ characteristic, the transducer is always capable of providing accurate information on the position of the second body of the derailleur, without requiring any re-calibration procedures after an interruption in the power supply.

[0026] In a preferred embodiment, ~~said the~~ transducer is a potentiometer comprising at least one electrically-conducting track and a contact sliding on ~~said the~~ track due to the effect of any movement of ~~said the~~ second body of the derailleur with respect to the first body. In a first example of ~~said the~~ embodiment, ~~said the~~ potentiometer is of the rotating type, comprising at least one circular track and one rotating movable contact engaged on ~~said the~~ track. In a second example, the potentiometer is a sliding potentiometer comprising a cylinder carrying the aforementioned track and a rod carrying the movable contact that slides inside the cylinder.

[0027] The absolute transducer can be associated directly with the actuator, or it can be placed between two parts of the derailleur that move in relation to each other as a result of the movement of ~~said the~~ second body with respect to the first body. For instance, in the case in which the derailleur has a parallelogram linkage that connects the first body to the second body, a rotating potentiometer can be used in association

with any of the articulations of the parallelogram linkage, or a sliding potentiometer can be arranged between two parts of the parallelogram linkage that move in relation to each other, or between the body of the motor and a nut screw that engages a screw driven by the motor.

[0028] In the case of the potentiometer being mounted on the shaft of the actuator, it is preferable for it to be placed downstream from a reduction device so that the potentiometer performs less than one turn when the derailleur moves between its two end positions. Otherwise, a reduction gear can be provided in the potentiometer itself or, alternatively, means for counting the turns of the shaft on which the potentiometer is installed can be provided together with the potentiometer.

[0029] The absolute transducer may not necessarily be a potentiometer; for instance, it could be a resistive transducer or a transducer of optical or magnetic type, such as a Hall-effect transducer.

[0030] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0031] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge from the description that follows with reference to the attached drawings, which are provided purely by way of example and in no way restrict its scope, in which:

[0032] Figure 1 is a perspective view of a racing bicycle,

[0033] Figure 2 is a perspective view of a rear derailleur made according to the well-known technique,

[0034] Figure 3 is a perspective exploded view of the motor and reduction gear assembly forming part of the derailleur in Figure 2,

[0035] Figure 4 is a partial cross-section of a front view of a first embodiment of a rear derailleur made according to the present invention,

[0036] Figure 5 is a cross-section along the line V-V of Figure 4,

[0037] Figure 6 is a cross-section along the line VI-VI of Figure 5,

[0038] Figure 7 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a rear derailleur

made according to the present invention,

[0039] Figure 8 is a front view of a rear derailleur made according to a third embodiment of the present invention,

[0040] Figure 9 is a cross-section on an exploded scale of a detail of Figure 8,

[0041] Figure 10 is a perspective view of a front derailleur of a bicycle made according to a first embodiment of the present invention,

[0042] Figure 11 is a partial cross-section of the front derailleur of Figure 10,

[0043] Figure 12 is a view corresponding to the one in Figure 11 that illustrates the front derailleur in a different operating condition, and

[0044] Figures 13 and 14 illustrate a variant of the front derailleur illustrated in Figures 11 and 12.

[0045] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0046] In Figure 4 the parts corresponding to the ones illustrated in Figure 2 are indicated by the same reference number. The general arrangement of the rear derailleur illustrated in Figure 4 is substantially the same as the one illustrated in Figure 2. Here again, the motor and reduction gear assembly has a body 28 articulated at 22 to the first body 16 of the derailleur and controls a screw 30 that engages a nut screw 31 articulated at 21 to the second body 17 of the derailleur. In the case of Figure 4, however, the means for detecting the position of the second body 17 are comprised not of an encoder associated with the motor and gear reduction assembly 27, but of a transducer 50 mounted in line with the articulation 21 of the parallelogram linkage. To be more specific, the transducer 50 is an absolute transducer, i.e. designed to produce an electric output signal indicating the absolute position of the second body 17. In the embodiment of Figure 4, the transducer 50 is comprised of a rotating potentiometer capable of detecting the absolute angular position of the second body 17 with respect to a pin 51 (see Figures 5 and 6) which achieves the articulation of the body 17 on the arm 18 of the parallelogram articulated around the axis 21. The pin 51

rotates freely with respect to the body 17 and is rigidly connected to the arm 18 of the parallelogram linkage, so a certain relative rotation of the pin 51 around the body 17 unequivocally corresponds to a certain position of the body 17. As shown in Figures 5 and 6, the transducer 50 includes two circular electric tracks 52, both supported by the body 17 lying coaxially to the axis 21, and a rotating contact 53, that moves with the pin 51 and has two points of contact 54 (see Figure 5) engaged in sliding contact respectively with the two tracks 52. The two tracks 52 are electrically connected by means of a cable 55 to the power supply and the movable contact 53 is used to close the circuit between the two tracks, and any variation in the position of the movable contact 53 gives rise to a variation in the electrical resistance which can be measured, in a well-known manner, in order to produce a signal indicating the absolute position of the movable body 17. The arrangement shown in Figure 6 would be an example of an arrangement that would be possible for use as a magnetic or optical transducer as well. In such arrangements, the rotation of the contact 53 and pin 51 is either magnetically or optically detected.

[0047] Figure 7 illustrates a second embodiment that only differs from the one illustrated in Figure 4 in the fact that the transducer 50 is arranged not in line with the articulation 21, but with another articulation of the parallelogram linkage instead (i.e. articulation 23). Otherwise, the structure of the derailleur and of the transducer 50 is identical to the one described with reference to Figures 4-6.

[0048] Figure 8 illustrates a further embodiment in which an absolute transducer 56 is used, comprised of a sliding cylinder-type potentiometer. The construction of the potentiometer is schematically illustrated in Figure 9. The potentiometer includes a cylinder 57 that contains two electric tracks 58 extending face-to-face, powered by means of a cable 59. Inside the cylinder 57 there is a sliding rod 60 with an element 61 inside the cylinder, rather like a piston, which acts as a movable contact designed to close the circuit by connecting the two tracks 58 together,

so that, here again, the electrical resistance of the assembly depends on the position of the rod 60.

[0049] As illustrated in Figure 8, the transducer 56, like the motor and gear reduction assembly 27, also lies substantially along a diagonal of the parallelogram linkage (on an outer side of the parallelogram, where the transducer 56 does not interfere with the motor). The cylinder 57 is articulated at 62 to the fixed body 16, while the rod 60 is articulated at 63 to an appendix 18a on the arm 18 of the parallelogram linkage (similar to one generally used in conventional derailleurs for coupling the flexible control cable).

[0050] Figures 10-12 illustrate a further example of implementation of the invention applied to the case of a front derailleur. Here again, the front derailleur is comprised, in a well-known manner, of a first body 16, designed to be attached in some known manner to the bicycle frame, and a second body 17 shaped according to the conventional method in the form of a fork, to control the selective engagement of the chain on the crown wheels 12 associated with the crankset. The body 17 is also connected to the fixed body 16, again in a well-known manner, by means of a parallelogram linkage comprising two arms 18 and 19, articulated at 20, 21 and 22, 23 respectively to the fixed body 16 and the movable body 17. Moreover, the arm 18 extends, in the case of the present invention, into a lever 80, whose movement is controlled by a motor and reduction gear assembly 27 of the kind described previously, mounted on the fixed body 16 so as to oscillate around an axis 90 parallel to the axes 20-23 of the parallelogram linkage. The motor and reduction gear assembly 27 causes the rotation of a screw 30 that engages a nut screw 31 articulated at 81 to the lever 80. Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the fork-shaped movable body 17 in its two end positions.

[0051] As in the case of the rear derailleur, the position of the movable body 17 is detected, here again, by means of an absolute transducer 50. In the example of Figures 11 and 12, the transducer 50 is a rotating potentiometer, associated with the

articulation 20, and comprising a rotating contact 53 connected to the arm 18 and to the lever 80, sliding over an arched track 52 on the fixed body 16.

[0052] Finally, Figures 13 and 14 illustrate a variant that is substantially identical to the one illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, except for the fact that in this case a transducer 56 comprised of a sliding potentiometer is used, comprising a rod 60 engaged in sliding contact inside a guide element 57. The construction of the inside of the transducer 56 can be much the same as the one illustrated with reference to Figure 9, in the sense that the rod 60 can carry a movable contact designed to connect two opposite tracks placed on the inside surface of the guide element 57.

[0053] It appears evident from the previous description that the principle lying at the basis of the present invention is that of achieving a motorized gear shift device using a motor directly associated with the derailleur and a transducer for detecting the position of the movable body controlled by the motor, which is a transducer of absolute type, i.e. designed to produce an output signal indicative of the absolute position of the movable body. Although the achievement of the transducer in the form of a potentiometer is preferred, any other type of absolute transducer could also be used.

[0054] For instance, optical or even magnetic (e.g. Hall-effect) types of absolute transducer suitable for producing an output signal indicative of the absolute position of the element detected are also well-known. These alternative transducer types may be configured in the same manner that the transducers 50,56 are configured. Further, resistive transducers can be used. In a resistive transducer, the resistance changes in response to the value of the physical quantity being measured. A potentiometer is one kind of resistive transducer.

[0055] It is equally evident from the preceding description that, thanks to the use of an absolute transducer, the device made according to this invention is always capable of providing a reliable and accurate indication of the position of the element being displaced, regardless of any interruptions in the power supply, or any bumping or vibrations that the device may suffer when the bicycle is in motion.



[0056] It is also clear that the positioning of the absolute transducer can vary considerably with respect to the one described and illustrated here by way of example. As we have seen in the case of a derailleur with a parallelogram linkage, the transducer can be placed in line with any of the articulations of the parallelogram linkage, or it can be placed between any two parts of the derailleur that move in relation to each other as a result of any displacement of the movable body of the derailleur. Alternatively, the transducer can be associated directly with the controlling motor and reduction gear assembly. Obviously, the signal from the transducer is more accurate when the latter is mounted as close as possible to the element it monitors, so that its signal is not influenced by any drive elements or by the corresponding slack.

[0057] Finally, as concerns the electric control motor, this can obviously be made in any well-known manner. For instance, the motor can be a dc motor with brushing contacts, an ultrasonic motor, a stepping motor, or a brushless motor.

[0058] The electric connections between the component parts of the device made according to this invention can also be achieved with a wireless type of technology, using transmitter and receiver devices associated with the various components.

[0059] Of course, without prejudice to the principle of the invention, the construction details and types of implementation can vary considerably with respect to the version described and illustrated here merely by way of example, without departing from the context of the present invention.

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